

SIMMONS' LIVER

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general constipated, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensations of weakness, dizziness, and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the liver is generally the organ most involved. Cure the liver with

DR. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

A PREPARATION OF ROOTS AND HERBS, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any one.

It has been used by hundreds, and known for the last thirty-five years as one of the most reliable, efficacious and harmless preparations ever offered to the suffering. If taken regularly and persistently, it is sure to cure Dyspepsia, headache, jaundice, constipation, sick headache, chronic diarrhoea, affections of the bladder, camp dysentery, affections of the kidneys, fever, nervousness, chills, diseases of the skin, impurity of the blood, melancholy, or depression of spirits, heartburn, colic, or pains in the bowels, pain in the head, fever and ague, dropsy, boils, pimple in back and limbs, asthma, erysipelas, female affections, and bilious diseases generally.

Prepared only by J. E. ZELLEN & CO., Druggists, Marion, Ga.

Send for a Circular. Price \$1; by mail \$1.25.

For sale by CHARLES TATMAN, Jr., Middletown, Del. Dec. 24-ly.

GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

Brokers & Real Estate Agents,
BROAD STREET ABOVE MAIN,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLLECTION OF
NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c. &c.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, PURCHASE & SELL STOCKS ON COMMISSION,
And offer for sale
Valuable Real Estate.

Comprising some of the most desirable farms on the Peninsula.

Correspondence by mail solicited.

Refer by permission to the following named gentlemen:

Hon. R. C. Holiday, Sec. of State, Annapolis, Md.

W. R. Beryhold, Memphis & El Paso Pacific Railroad, N. Y.

R. Atkinson, Banker, 41 Broad St., N. Y.

Hon. Richard Schell, 50 Wall St., N. Y.

Col. Blanton Dimes, Louisville, Ky.

Geo. B. Allen, General, Baltimore, Md.

Geo. W. Kerner, McDonough, N. Y.

J. W. Vandebrift, Seaford, Delaware.

Severett, McManis & Co., Philadelphia.

Gen. Robert Patterson, R. F. Chambers, Phila. Nat. Bank, March 17-18

Highly Important Discovery.

DR. SIMMONS, of Wilmington, Del. has discovered a plant, the essential nature of which in combination with other rare ingredients, known only to the discoverer, will positively cause the hair to grow thick and beautiful where it has fallen off and become thin. In a great many cases where fever has caused the loss of the hair, it has restored it again to its former growth. In several cases of baldness it has restored the hair to all its former fullness. As the Doctor has prepared a preparation for years, under the name of Botanic Hair Tonic, he will continue the preparation under the name of Dr. Simmons' Hair Tonic, with an addition of this discovery. It is not a hair color as is generally offered for sale, but by its action on the scalp and roots of the hair, the natural color seems to come with the renewed growth. It cures disease of the head, it is elegantly perfumed, and is a splendid hair-dressing. A fair trial will convince any one of its great qualities. Sold Wholesale and Retail at

FOURTH & KING STS.,
Wilmington, Del.

For sale by W. H. BARR, Middletown, Del. and by dealers in medicines generally.
sept 2-3m

BOWERS' Complete Manure.

MADE FROM
Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

Warranted free from adulteration, and equal in quality to any sold during the last five years.

Experience in the use of "BOWERS' COMPLETE MANURE," by the best farmers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the Cotton States, has resulted in proving it to be

THE BEST FERTILIZER

OFFERED FOR SALE.

HENRY BOWER,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
Opposite Ferry Road Philadelphia.

DIXON SHARPLESS & CO.,
40 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

And For Sale by all leading dealers.

OTTO & BUTZ,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
and Manufacturers of all kinds of
CIGARS,
No. 2 West Front Street,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

THE building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last,) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Seven thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; it runs are running 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is progressing towards the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 500.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommending, as a profitable and perfectly safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths percent gold interest (more than 8 percent current,) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and its equipments, and also as far as the road is completed, on 25,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each \$1,000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; principal and interest are payable in gold; denominations; \$500, \$100 to \$1,000; registered, \$100 to \$10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS. Northern Pacific 7-30's, sold at all times receivable at 10 percent above par, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash prices. This renders them practically interest-bearing land warrants.

SINKING FUND. The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The land grant of the road exceeds fifty million acres. This immense sinking fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people, which is more profitable or safe.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIFTY-TWENTIES. The success of the new government 5 percent loan will cause the fifty-centage of United States 6 percent. When holders of Fifty-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus raising a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES.—All marketable stocks and bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. Express charges on money or bonds received and on Seven-Thirties sent in return, will be paid by the financial agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

JOHN MELRAR & SON,
Bankers and Principal Agents for Delaware,
No. 602 Market Street, Wilmington.

For sale at the Citizens' National Bank, Middletown.
aug 25-3m

Select Poetry.

A STERLING POEM.

Who shall judge him from his manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Pompers may not be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May belch the golden ore,
Or the deepest thoughts and feelings,
Satin vest can do no more.

There are streams of crystal nectar
Ever flowing out of stone;
There are purple beds and golden
Hidden, crushed and overthrown,
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones the highest
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man upraised above his fellows
Oft forgets his fellow-men;
Masters—rulers—lords, remember
That your humblest hands are men!
Men of labor, men of feeling,
Men of thought, men of action,
Claiming rights to golden sunshine
In a man's crowning nation.

There are foam-capped rollers oceans,
There are little wood-chad rills,
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills.
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For to him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands are builders
Of a nation's wealth and fame;
Tired labors are pensioned,
Fed, fattened on the same
By the sweat of other's foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifts its feeble voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper,
While there is a sun and night,
God, whose world-wide voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
He'll oppression, with its titles,
But as pebbles in the sea.

Select Story.

THE TICK-KNOB DEBATE.

Jotham Jones and Didymus Dox were rival candidates for Congress in the Peninsular district. The district was close, and the contest hot and personal. After a bitter fight at long range for more than a month without result, it was resolved to try the effect of bringing the combatants to close quarters; in other words, it was arranged that they should meet and discuss "the issues of the hour," at Tick-Knob, a central and accessible point, the day before the election.

Both parties, in donning their armor, boasted as only he should boast who takes it off. Dox and his friends were sure Jones would skulk, and Jones and his were quite as certain Dox could never come to the scratch. But if neither backed out, not a "grace spot" of either would be left, if the other was to be believed.

An ambulance of secret affidavits to the effect that Dox's wife's sister-in-law's brother-in-law, who kept a grocery at Soughumdale, sold him in his sugar, constituted a principal feature in the Jones tactics. Dox, on the other hand, was supplied with an equally convincing array of proofs that Jones' stepmother's uncle's aunt's cousin by marriage, had a half sister no better than she ought to be. These masked batteries, held carefully in reserve on either side, when opened at the last moment, was confidently expected, by those in the secret, would put a final settler on "the issue of the hour."

For the time being, Tick-Knob became the centre of interest. Everybody was making ready to go. In the remotest corners of the district, the din of preparation sounded. Heads of households arranged to take their families, and swains their sweethearts. Carriages, buggies, wagons, sulkies, horses, mules, saddles, side-saddles, and pillows, were all in demand. To see a couple of politicians "worry and devour each other" was a treat too rare to be forgone.

The dawn of the eventful day was as bright as the hopes it heralded. As Jones walked the platform, "seating the morning air," and waiting for the train that was to carry him to Tick-Knob and victory, his reveries were disturbed by a touch on the shoulder.

Turning about, he saw an elderly gentleman, no, we can hardly say he saw the elderly gentleman, for on the latter's arm hung a creature of more surpassing beauty than it had ever before entered the heart of Jones to conceive.

"Going on the train, sir?" the elderly gentleman asked.

Jones bowed without removing his eyes from the object that riveted them.

"Might I ask you to take charge of a lady as far as the next station?" the gentleman continued.

"Might he?" the question transported Jones to the heaven of the hours. He stammered something about being only too happy, and was saved from making a complete goose of himself by the arrival of the train.

Recovering himself he handed the lady on board, where another piece of good fortune awaited him—the crowded state of the car compelled him to sit by his charge's side, and the road was a narrow gauge. When it was building Jones had gone with the broad gauge party; he saw his error now.

For the next half hour, Dox and the issues of the hour slipped from Jones' memory. He had never struggled for popular applause as he now laid himself out to win favor in the sight of a pair of lustrous dark eyes "as lovely in their strength" than

THE TICK-KNOB DEBATE.

Jotham Jones and Didymus Dox were rival candidates for Congress in the Peninsular district. The district was close, and the contest hot and personal. After a bitter fight at long range for more than a month without result, it was resolved to try the effect of bringing the combatants to close quarters; in other words, it was arranged that they should meet and discuss "the issues of the hour," at Tick-Knob, a central and accessible point, the day before the election.

Both parties, in donning their armor, boasted as only he should boast who takes it off. Dox and his friends were sure Jones would skulk, and Jones and his were quite as certain Dox could never come to the scratch. But if neither backed out, not a "grace spot" of either would be left, if the other was to be believed.

An ambulance of secret affidavits to the effect that Dox's wife's sister-in-law's brother-in-law, who kept a grocery at Soughumdale, sold him in his sugar, constituted a principal feature in the Jones tactics. Dox, on the other hand, was supplied with an equally convincing array of proofs that Jones' stepmother's uncle's aunt's cousin by marriage, had a half sister no better than she ought to be. These masked batteries, held carefully in reserve on either side, when opened at the last moment, was confidently expected, by those in the secret, would put a final settler on "the issue of the hour."

For the time being, Tick-Knob became the centre of interest. Everybody was making ready to go. In the remotest corners of the district, the din of preparation sounded. Heads of households arranged to take their families, and swains their sweethearts. Carriages, buggies, wagons, sulkies, horses, mules, saddles, side-saddles, and pillows, were all in demand. To see a couple of politicians "worry and devour each other" was a treat too rare to be forgone.

The dawn of the eventful day was as bright as the hopes it heralded. As Jones walked the platform, "seating the morning air," and waiting for the train that was to carry him to Tick-Knob and victory, his reveries were disturbed by a touch on the shoulder.

Turning about, he saw an elderly gentleman, no, we can hardly say he saw the elderly gentleman, for on the latter's arm hung a creature of more surpassing beauty than it had ever before entered the heart of Jones to conceive.

"Going on the train, sir?" the elderly gentleman asked.

Jones bowed without removing his eyes from the object that riveted them.

"Might I ask you to take charge of a lady as far as the next station?" the gentleman continued.

"Might he?" the question transported Jones to the heaven of the hours. He stammered something about being only too happy, and was saved from making a complete goose of himself by the arrival of the train.

Recovering himself he handed the lady on board, where another piece of good fortune awaited him—the crowded state of the car compelled him to sit by his charge's side, and the road was a narrow gauge. When it was building Jones had gone with the broad gauge party; he saw his error now.

For the next half hour, Dox and the issues of the hour slipped from Jones' memory. He had never struggled for popular applause as he now laid himself out to win favor in the sight of a pair of lustrous dark eyes "as lovely in their strength" than

CARRIAGES, NO-TOP BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, TOP BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, JENNY LINDS, CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, CARRIAGES, Jump Seat Rockaways, CARRIAGES, FAMILY CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES OF EVERY STYLE AND FINISH, CARRIAGES to Suit Everybody, at J. M. COX & BRO'S

may 20 Middletown, Del.

THE BITTER ROOT PILL.

THE undersigned having obtained the most perfect and potent relief from the use of these pills, and being able to procure a large amount of them, he is now offering them to the public. To be certain that the investment would be safe, application was made to one of the most prominent and successful physicians of the country for his opinion of this medicine. He replied:

"It is perfectly harmless. Contains no Arsenic, no Mercury nor Quinine, and yet is so energetic and powerful, that I firmly believe it will cure all cases of Fever and Ague, if properly used. In 752 cases there was not one failure, where the medicine was used as directed. Therefore, by placing it within the reach of every one, you will confer an untold blessing upon the community."

Encouraged by this frank and unreserved testimony, I have prepared myself to establish a permanent Agents wherever the Pills are needed.

CHARLES A. BRYAN,
GENERAL AGENT,
Chesapeake City, Md.
Bitter Root Pills are for sale by CHAS. REMLINE, Pharmacist, Middletown, Del.
sept 10-3m

FRESH MEATS.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the residents of Middletown that they have rented the store opposite the Peninsular Machine Shops, on Main street, Middletown, Del. and intend, on and after MONDAY, SEPT. 25, to have a supply of fresh meats equal to the demand of all who may favor them with their patronage. All orders supplied with promptness and dispatch.
sept 23-3m

WALLACE & GARY.

DR. H. C. REGISTER, DENTIST,
No. 907 Walnut Str. et.
PHILADELPHIA,
Aug 10-17

Original Poetry.

WILL YOU TELL ME?

BY COUSIN WILLIE.

Will you tell me, Cousin Willie,
What the fortune-teller said?
Of the past, and of the future,
And the little dark-eyed maid?

Have you seen her, Cousin Willie?
Will you be the happy man?
If so be, do write and tell me,
Write and tell me if you can.

Is she from the country, Willie?
Does she in the city dwell?
Is she rich and is she handsome?
You must surely know it well.

Tell me, will you, Cousin Willie,
When you visit there again?
Tell me what the operator
Says about the lady trials?

There were with you, Cousin Willie,
Carrie, Annie, and Cousin Lou,
Will you tell what she told them?
I am dying to know that too.

Ever watchful, Cousin Willie,
Papa is, and hard to fool—
He suspected they were cheating
When you whispered "all keep cool!"
Hunting Park, November 13, 1871.

Popular Miscellany.

THE GREENLANDERS.

BY THE REV. DR. J. P. NEWBOLD.

The entire population of North and South Greenland is estimated, in round numbers, to be about 10,000 souls, and of these 250 are Danes. The natives are called Esquimaux, derived by some from the Algonquin word *Esgimautek*, which signifies "eaters of raw fish." Although authorities differ as to their race, yet all whom I saw had the unmistakable cranio-logical and facial characteristics of the Mongolian—the pyramidal head, the almond eye, the tawny complexion, and the sparse beard. The men are well proportioned, broad shouldered, and their average height is five feet. As they gain a living by hunting and fishing, they are swift in the chase, strong to encounter the bear and the walrus, and they launch the spear with great precision. The kayak, their favorite boat, is ten feet long, two feet broad in the centre, and in form is not unlike a weaver's shuttle. The bottom is rounded, and has no keel. The frame is of whalebone, kept stretched by little beams, is covered with seal or walrus skin, and is water-tight. In the centre is a circular hole of sufficient size to admit one body and the boat is so light that it can be carried on the arm or head with ease. The Esquimaux were so accustomed to these fragile boats, that for pasture they perform some daring feats. I saw one of them turn over sideways into the water, and remain with his head down, and the bottom of his boat up during nine seconds, and then by a stroke of his paddle he came up spouting like a whale.

The Esquimaux women are peculiar for the softness and smallness of their hands and feet. In person, they are short and slender, and some of the girls are quite handsome. Their grotesque costumes of seal skin and of other furs do not impart elegance to their appearance; yet the neatness of their habits and the modesty of their demeanor are not unworthy a higher civilization.

From Cape Farewell to Upernivik there are thirteen Esquimaux villages, the number of inhabitants ranging from 100 to 1000 souls each. These towns are along the coast, and are laid out without regard to regularity. The homes of the poor are low structures of stones, cemented by turf instead of mortar, not more than eight feet high, and covered with a flat roof of turf. The entrance is a long, low, narrow passage, through which we were compelled to pass on all fours. The window is of seal skin, dried, which is white and transparent. Within are benches used as seats during the day and as couches during the night—the bedding being composed of reindeer skins. The homes of the Danes and of the better class of the natives are larger, more comfortably arranged, and not unlike a small American farm-house. As a whole the Esquimaux are industrious and moral. They hold to the monogamic and not the polygamic form of marriage. The best hunter is the favorite with all the maidens, and he experiences no difficulty in winning the hand and heart of the prettiest damsel of the Greenland village. It was my happiness to visit many families in which parental affection and filial love were displayed, and in which comfort waited on simple competence. The paternal rather than the municipal is the form of government under which these people live. When disputes arise between families, and cannot be settled by the parties themselves the case is brought before the Danish governor, who sets in the capacity of a justice of the peace, and as a court of final appeal the case is laid before the Inspector-General, whose decision is final.

STICKING TO ONE PLAN.—Farmers got discouraged sometime by occasional gluts, low prices, and over-production. Every man must expect this; but it will generally be found true that those farmers who expect only fair profits, who aim to raise good crops, by taking good care of a fair supply of farm animals, and lay out a good plan and stick to it, year by year, through good or evil, will, in the long run, make the most money, over those who shift their crops with every tide of speculation. There is nothing so good as hanging on to the last.

A WIDE AWAKE SHEPHERD.—Sir Walter Scott used to tell, with great relish, an anecdote of his adventures among the northern isles of Scotland. The island Sanda is one of the worst situated for navigation, and the best for wreckers, of any among the Orkneys; and the story goes that a worthy clergyman of that dangerous spot

"Whose barren beach with frequent wrecks is paved,"

sympathized so deeply with the interests of his flock that in winding up his prayer for mercy to all mankind, he could not help adding:

"Nevertheless, if it pleases Thee to cause hapless ships to be cast on the shore of Sanda, forgive the poor island of Sanda."

It's a poor rule that won't work both ways. A Georgia negro thought he would economize by sending his son to school and then make the big teach him. The plan worked well until the young teacher, following the custom of the seminary where he was taught, gave the old man a thrashing for spelling "dog d-e-p-g."

THE origin of the allusion to New Jersey as a foreign country is said to be as follows: After the downfall of the Emperor Napoleon his brother Joseph, who had been King of Spain, and his nephew, Prince Murat, son of the King of Italy, sought refuge in this country, and brought much wealth with them.—Joseph Bonaparte wished to build a palatial residence here, but did not desire to become a citizen, as he hoped to return to Europe. To enable him as an alien to hold real estate required a special act of Legislature. He tried to get one passed for his benefit in several States, but failed. He was much chagrined, especially because Pennsylvania refused. After this he applied to the New Jersey Legislature, which body granted both him and Murat the privilege of purchasing land. They bought a tract at Bordentown, and built magnificent dwellings, and fitted them up in a most costly manner. Rare paintings, statuary, &c. were profuse and selected with care, and the grounds laid out with exquisite taste.

Joseph Bonaparte's residence was, perhaps, the finest in America. Thousands of people visited it from all parts of the country and were always treated courteously. He was profuse with his money and gave a great impetus to business in the little town. The Philadelphians, finding that he had apparently no end of money and that he used it to benefit business generally, regretted, when it was too late, that they had refused to let him locate among themselves; and to keep up their mortification, would always taunt Jerseymen with having a king—with importing the King of Spain to rule over them; they were called Spaniards and foreigners on this account. But those taunts harmed no one, as the Jerseymen lost nothing by their alluring him to settle among them; and the term "foreigner," jokingly applied to Jerseymen, has come down to us long after its origin has been forgotten, except by a few men of the past generation. Many years ago—during the reign of Louis Philippe, we believe—both Bonaparte and Murat found they could safely return to Europe, so they sold out and returned.

A NOVEL GARDEN.—The young King of Bavaria has an immense garden on the roof of his palace at Munich which is said to rival the celebrated hanging gardens of Semiramis. In the centre of it there is a lake with fishes and swans swimming in it, and this is surrounded by woods in which there are various animals and birds, and also rock-work and grottoes. The rocks had to be hollowed out before transporting them to the roof, the better to enable the building to bear their weight. There is in the center of the garden a sort of tent or pavilion of great magnificence, which no one but the King ever enters. The apartments under the palace roof were formerly occupied by the ladies of honor, but they have been converted into stables, because too much time was required to hoist horses to the roof whenever the King wished to ride or drive through this fairy-like resort.

EARLY RISING.—An old proverb says: "He who would thrive must rise at five," but there is more rhyme than reason in it, for if—

He who would thrive must rise at five,
It must naturally follow,
He who would thrive more
Must rise at four.

He who would still more thrive, he,
Must leave his bed at turn of three,
And who this latter would outdo,
Will rouse him at the stroke of two.

And by way of climax to all it should be held that—

He who would never be on edge,
Must ever rise as soon as age.

But the best illustration would be—

He who would flourish best of all,
Should never go to bed at all.

POTATOES.—If kept in pits over winter, select a dry spot, cover with dry straw, and then throw over it three or four inches of soil. Let them remain so until winter is about to set in. Then put on another layer of straw, six or eight inches thick, and cover with soil as before. This middle layer of straw, acting as dead air, will do more to keep out frost than a foot of solid earth, and saves a great deal of hard work.

In the Jewish Marriage ceremony the bride and groom stand under a canopy which is held by four or six of their gentile friends, and a glass is used to drink wine, which is then placed in the construction of the ceremony.

THE TICK-KNOB DEBATE.

Jotham Jones and Didymus Dox were rival candidates for Congress in the Peninsular district. The district was close, and the contest hot and personal. After a bitter fight at long range for more than a month without result, it was resolved to try the effect of bringing the combatants to close quarters; in other words, it was arranged that they should meet and discuss "the issues of the hour," at Tick-Knob, a central and accessible point, the day before the election.

Both parties, in donning their armor, boasted as only he should boast who takes it off. Dox and his friends were sure Jones would skulk, and Jones and his were quite as certain Dox could never come to the scratch. But if neither backed out, not a "grace spot" of either would be left, if the other was to be believed.

An ambulance of secret affidavits to the effect that Dox's wife's sister-in-law's brother-in-law, who kept a grocery at Soughumdale, sold him in his sugar, constituted a principal feature in the Jones tactics. Dox, on the other hand, was supplied with an equally convincing array of proofs that Jones' stepmother's uncle's aunt's cousin by marriage, had a half sister no better than she ought to be. These masked batteries, held carefully in reserve on either side, when opened at the last moment, was confidently expected, by those in the secret, would put a final settler on "the issue of the hour."

For the time being, Tick-Knob became the centre of interest. Everybody was making ready to go. In the remotest corners of the district, the din of preparation sounded. Heads of households arranged to take their families, and swains their sweethearts. Carriages, buggies, wagons, sulkies, horses, mules, saddles, side-saddles, and pillows, were all in demand. To see a couple of politicians "worry and devour each other" was a treat too rare to be forgone.

The dawn of the eventful day was as bright as the hopes it heralded. As Jones walked the platform, "seating the morning air," and waiting for the train that was to carry him to Tick-Knob and victory, his reveries were disturbed by a touch on the shoulder.

Turning about, he saw an elderly gentleman, no, we can hardly say he saw the elderly gentleman, for on the latter's arm hung a creature of more surpassing beauty than it had ever before entered the heart of Jones to conceive.

"Going on the train, sir?" the elderly gentleman asked.

Jones bowed without removing his eyes from the object that riveted them.

"Might I ask you to take charge of a lady as far as the next station?" the gentleman continued.

"Might he?" the question transported Jones to the heaven of the hours. He stammered something about being only too happy, and was saved from making a complete goose of himself by the arrival of the train.

Recovering himself he handed the lady on board, where another piece of good fortune awaited him—the crowded state of the car compelled him to sit by his charge's side, and the road was a narrow gauge. When it was building Jones had gone with the broad gauge party; he saw his error now.

For the next half hour, Dox and the issues of the hour slipped from Jones' memory. He had never struggled for popular applause as he now laid himself out to win favor in the sight of a pair of lustrous dark eyes "as lovely in their strength" than

THE TICK-KNOB DEBATE.

Jotham Jones and Didymus Dox were rival candidates for Congress in the Peninsular district. The district was close, and the contest hot and personal. After a bitter fight at long range for more than a month without result, it was resolved to try the effect of bringing the combatants to close quarters; in other words, it was arranged that they should meet and discuss "the issues of the hour," at Tick-Knob, a central and accessible point, the day before the election.

Both parties, in donning their armor, boasted as only he should boast who takes it off. Dox and his friends were sure Jones would skulk, and Jones and his were quite as certain Dox could never come to the scratch. But if neither backed out, not a "grace spot" of either would be left, if the other was to be believed.

An ambulance of secret affidavits to the effect that Dox's wife's sister-in-law's brother-in-law, who kept a grocery at Soughumdale, sold him in his sugar, constituted a principal feature in the Jones tactics. Dox, on the other hand, was supplied with an equally convincing array of proofs that Jones' stepmother's uncle's aunt's cousin by marriage, had a half sister no better than she ought to be. These masked batteries, held carefully in reserve on either side, when opened at the last moment, was confidently expected, by those in the secret, would put a final settler on "the issue of the hour."

For the time being, Tick-Knob became the centre of interest. Everybody was making ready to go. In the remotest corners of the district, the din of preparation sounded. Heads of households arranged to take their families, and swains their sweethearts. Carriages, buggies, wagons, sulkies, horses, mules, saddles, side-saddles, and pillows, were all in demand. To see a couple of politicians "worry and devour each other" was a treat too rare to be forgone.

The dawn of the eventful day was as bright as the hopes it heralded. As Jones walked the platform, "seating the morning air," and waiting for the train that was to carry him to Tick-Knob and victory, his reveries were disturbed by a touch on the shoulder.

Turning about, he saw an elderly gentleman, no, we can hardly say he saw the elderly gentleman, for on the latter's arm hung a creature of more surpassing beauty than it had ever before entered the heart of Jones to conceive.

"Going on the train, sir?" the elderly gentleman asked.

Jones bowed without removing his eyes from the object that riveted them.

"Might I ask you to take charge of a lady as far as the next station?" the gentleman continued.

"Might he?" the question transported Jones to the heaven of the hours. He stammered something about being only too happy, and was saved from making a complete goose of himself by the arrival of the train.

Recovering himself he handed the lady on board, where another piece of good fortune awaited him—the crowded state of the car compelled him to sit by his charge's side, and the road was a narrow gauge. When it was building Jones had gone with the broad gauge party; he saw his error now.

For the next half hour, Dox and the issues of the hour slipped from Jones' memory. He had never struggled for popular applause as he now laid himself out to win favor in the sight of a pair of lustrous dark eyes "as lovely in their strength" than

THE TICK-KNOB DEBATE.

Jotham Jones and Didymus Dox were rival candidates for Congress in the Peninsular district. The district was close, and the contest hot and personal. After a bitter fight at long range for more than a month without result, it was resolved to try the effect of bringing the combatants to close quarters; in other words, it was arranged that they should meet and discuss "the issues of the hour," at Tick-Knob, a central and accessible point, the day before the election.

Both parties, in donning their armor, boasted as only he should boast who takes it off. Dox and his friends were sure Jones would skulk, and Jones and his were quite as certain Dox could never come to the scratch. But if neither backed out, not a "grace spot" of either would be left, if the other was to be believed.

An ambulance of secret affidavits to the effect that Dox's wife's sister-in-law's brother-in-law, who kept a grocery at Soughumdale, sold him in his sugar, constituted a principal feature in the Jones tactics. Dox, on the other hand, was supplied with an equally convincing array of proofs that Jones' stepmother's uncle's aunt's cousin by marriage, had a half sister no better than she ought to be. These masked batteries, held carefully in reserve on either side, when opened at the last moment, was confidently expected, by those in the secret, would put a final settler on "the issue of the hour."

For the time being, Tick-Knob became the centre of interest. Everybody was making ready to go. In the remotest corners of the district, the din of preparation sounded. Heads of households arranged to take their families, and swains their sweethearts. Carriages, buggies, wagons, sulkies, horses, mules, saddles, side-saddles, and pillows, were all in demand. To see a couple of politicians "worry and devour each other" was a treat too rare to be forgone.

The dawn of the eventful day was as bright as the hopes it heralded. As Jones walked the platform, "seating the morning air," and waiting for the train that was to carry him to Tick-Knob and victory, his reveries were disturbed by a touch on the shoulder.

Turning about, he saw an elderly gentleman, no, we can hardly say he saw the elderly gentleman, for on the latter's arm hung a creature of more surpassing beauty than it had ever before entered the heart of Jones to conceive.

"Going on the train, sir?" the elderly gentleman asked.

Jones bowed without removing his eyes from the object that riveted them.

"Might I ask you to take charge of a lady as far as the next station?" the gentleman continued.

"Might he?" the question transported Jones to the heaven of the hours. He stammered something about being only too happy, and was saved from making a complete goose of himself by the arrival of the train.

Recovering himself he handed the lady on board, where another piece of good fortune awaited him—the crowded state of the car compelled him to sit by his charge's side, and the road was a narrow gauge. When it was building Jones had gone with the broad gauge party; he saw his error now.

For the next half hour, Dox and the issues of the hour slipped from Jones' memory. He had never struggled for popular applause as he now laid himself out to win favor in the sight of a pair of lustrous dark eyes "as lovely in their strength" than

THE TICK-KNOB DEBATE.

Jotham Jones and Didymus Dox were rival candidates for Congress in the Peninsular district. The district was close, and the contest hot and personal. After a bitter fight at long range for more than a month without result, it was resolved to try the effect of bringing the combatants to close quarters; in other words, it was arranged that they should meet and discuss "the issues of the hour," at Tick-Knob, a central and accessible point, the day before the election.

Both parties, in donning their armor, boasted as only he should boast who takes it off. Dox and his friends were sure Jones would skulk, and Jones and his were quite as certain Dox could never come to the scratch. But if neither backed out, not a "grace spot" of either would be left, if the other was to be believed.

An ambulance of secret affidavits to the effect that Dox's wife's sister-in-law's brother-in-law, who kept a grocery at Soughumdale, sold him in his sugar, constituted a principal feature in the Jones tactics. Dox, on the other hand, was supplied with an equally convincing array of proofs that Jones' stepmother's uncle's aunt's cousin by marriage, had a half sister no better than she ought to be. These masked batteries, held carefully in reserve on either side, when opened at the last moment, was confidently expected, by those in the secret, would put a final settler on "the issue of the hour."

For the time being, Tick-Knob became the centre of interest. Everybody was making ready to go. In the remotest corners of the district, the din of preparation sounded. Heads of households arranged to take their families, and swains their sweethearts. Carriages, buggies, wagons, sulkies, horses, mules, saddles, side-saddles, and pillows, were all in demand. To see a couple of politicians "worry and devour each other" was a treat too rare to be forgone.

The dawn of the eventful day was as bright as the hopes it heralded. As Jones walked the platform, "seating the morning air," and waiting for the train that was to carry him to Tick-Knob and victory, his reveries were disturbed by a touch on the shoulder.

Turning about, he saw an elderly gentleman, no, we can hardly say he saw the elderly gentleman, for on the latter's arm hung a creature of more surpassing beauty than it had ever before entered the heart of Jones to conceive.

"Going on the train, sir?" the elderly gentleman asked.

Jones bowed without removing his eyes from the object that riveted them.

"Might I ask you to take charge of a lady as far as the next station?" the gentleman continued.

"Might he?" the question transported Jones to the heaven of the hours. He stammered something about being only too happy, and was saved from making a complete goose of himself by the arrival of the train.

Recovering himself he handed the lady on board, where another piece of good fortune awaited him—the crowded state of the car compelled him to sit by his charge's side, and the road was a narrow gauge. When it was building Jones had gone with the broad gauge party; he saw his error now.

For the next half hour, Dox and the issues of the hour slipped from Jones' memory. He had never struggled for popular applause as he now laid himself out to win favor in the sight of a pair of lustrous dark eyes "as lovely in their strength" than

THE TICK-KNOB DEBATE.

Jotham Jones and Didymus Dox were rival candidates for Congress in the Peninsular district. The district was close, and the contest hot and personal. After a bitter fight at long range for more than a month without result, it was resolved to try the effect of bringing the combatants to close quarters; in other words, it was arranged that they should meet and discuss "the issues of the hour," at Tick-Knob, a central and accessible point, the day before the election.

Both parties, in donning their armor, boasted as only he should boast who takes it off. Dox and his friends were sure Jones would skulk, and Jones and his were quite as certain Dox could never come to the scratch. But if neither backed out, not a "grace spot" of either would be left, if the other was to be believed.

An ambulance of secret affidavits to the effect that Dox's wife's sister-in-law's brother-in-law, who kept a grocery at Soughumdale, sold him in his sugar, constituted a principal feature in the Jones tactics. Dox, on the other hand, was supplied with an equally convincing array of proofs that Jones' stepmother's uncle's aunt's cousin by marriage, had a half sister no better than she ought to be. These masked batteries, held carefully in reserve on either side, when opened at the last moment, was confidently expected, by those in the secret, would put a final settler on "the issue of the hour."

For the time being, Tick-Knob became the centre of interest. Everybody was making ready to go. In the remotest corners of the district, the din of preparation sounded. Heads of households arranged to take their families, and swains their sweethearts. Carriages, buggies, wagons, sulkies, horses, mules, sadd

Middletown Transcript.

CHARLES H. VANCE, Editor.

Published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1871.

THE LATE GENERAL CONVENTION.

The late general convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which assembled in Baltimore, was looked forward to with the liveliest hope and expectation by the great body of the Church, that it would settle all causes of disquietude, establish uniformity of observance in public worship, and enforce the recognition of "one faith" among all the communicants within its jurisdiction. This expectation was a most rational one; and yet, it has been disappointed, in the results arrived at, through a temporizing policy which has failed to effect the objects the Convention aimed at, in reference to the innovations which have crept into the Church, and are known as "ritualism."

The report of the five Bishops, upon this point, among whom was our own much-beloved Bishop Lee, was in the main satisfactory; but the Convention did not sustain that report by the adoption of efficient measures calculated to meet the necessities of the case. The pastoral letter of the Bishops was a kind and loving admonition against all innovation, from whatever quarter; but it is unheeded, and things go on much in the same way they did before the meeting of the Convention.

The Church owes it to itself to purge out these offences, and if admonition will not accomplish it, such measures as will, ought to be resorted to. It is unsufferable, that errors of faith and practice should be tolerated in the Church.

"We pray you, don't drive us into the Catholic Church," was an expression that fell from the lips of a delegate to that Convention, while deprecating any stringent action towards those who hold the peculiar tenets which have been transplanted here from Oxford. We are at a loss to account for this repugnance to the Catholic Church, since all their tendencies are towards the faith and practice of that Church.

The New York Express alludes to the present ground occupied by the ritualists. That journal says:

The high church journals are inclined to claim the non-union of the Convention on the question of Ritualism as a decided advantage on their side. The several proposed expressive canons were successfully voted down, and, as already stated, the only thing that received assent was a resolution condemnatory of all ceremonies to teach doctrine which "this Church" does not hold. And as the Ritualists say they do not admit that they have taught, or intend to teach, false doctrine, the resolution is as satisfactory to them as to the Evangelicals.

The whole matter, now, is left just where it was before—in the hands of the Bishops of the respective dioceses. And so it may be concluded that where the Bishop is a high churchman, as in New York and Illinois, the "advanced school" will be permitted to have their way, as elsewhere. St. Alban's, St. Stephen's, the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, and other like places of public worship, here in this city (where the ceremonies and forms of the Church of Rome are closely followed) may go on in that way without encountering any canonical objection, so far as the legislation of the General Convention is concerned.

The Bishops' declaration as "regenerate," too, would have been mandatory, if it had been put into a canon, and thus made the law of the Church, instead of a mere opinion of the Bishops. As it is, the Sacramentarian party are taking the earliest opportunity to proclaim their dissent from it. Dr. Dix did not hesitate to do so in Trinity pulpit, while the Convention was still in session, and his example, we learn, has since been followed by other rectors of the same school.

THE PEACH GROWING INTEREST.

The letter of Mr. Samuel Townsend, chairman of the special committee to open up new markets for peaches, which was published in last Saturday's issue of the Transcript, we are sure must have been read with deep interest by all persons interested in that important branch of industry. The committee deserve great thanks for the shrewdness and sagacity with which they have performed their work, and for the determination with which they mean to prosecute the work which remains to be done. By the time the February meeting takes place they will have perfected their plan for marketing the ensuing crop, and will have obtained a fund of information of the utmost value to the peach growers generally, not the least important of which will be an exposure of the tricks of middlemen, which will be damaging to the reputation of their fruit for honesty.

The late general convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which assembled in Baltimore, was looked forward to with the liveliest hope and expectation by the great body of the Church, that it would settle all causes of disquietude, establish uniformity of observance in public worship, and enforce the recognition of "one faith" among all the communicants within its jurisdiction. This expectation was a most rational one; and yet, it has been disappointed, in the results arrived at, through a temporizing policy which has failed to effect the objects the Convention aimed at, in reference to the innovations which have crept into the Church, and are known as "ritualism."

The report of the five Bishops, upon this point, among whom was our own much-beloved Bishop Lee, was in the main satisfactory; but the Convention did not sustain that report by the adoption of efficient measures calculated to meet the necessities of the case. The pastoral letter of the Bishops was a kind and loving admonition against all innovation, from whatever quarter; but it is unheeded, and things go on much in the same way they did before the meeting of the Convention.

many peach growers stand aloof, content to profit by the labors of others, but will do nothing themselves.

We sincerely trust that the Association may be able to perfect some plan whereby the peach growers may secure a larger proportion of the profits of their industry to themselves. Freight and commissions and the sharp practices of many of the dealers, have absorbed so much of the profits of the peach trade, that comparatively little has been left for the peach growers themselves. This ought not to be so, and it would not be so, if the peach growers would unite together and set their faces like flint against all sharp practices of railroad men, middlemen, speculators and dealers of every character. It is shameful that they toll from year to year to produce this wealth, and that others should reap the larger portion of it. Let them firmly resolve that such shall not be the case. The peach interest has been outrageously plucked by the railroads, which have charged an exorbitant freight. It has also been plucked by the dealers, whose commissions, and charges, and false returns have cut to the quick. Now let there be a united and determined effort among the peach growers effectually to squelch these abuses, and it can be done.

Hon. George Vickers of Chestertown, is spoken of by several papers as a suitable candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, next fall. With Judge Thurman of Ohio for President, Gen. Vickers for Vice-President, and a repudiation of the "new departure," the Democratic party would have some hope of success.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The storm of Tuesday was terrible in New York and Philadelphia. In the former city, houses were unroofed and signs and awnings blown down in the streets, and in several instances very narrow escapes were made from serious injury. The tide rose to a great height; the cellars of many of the wholesale houses on the North and East rivers were flooded. Several barges were sunk at the wharves, &c. In Philadelphia the tide in the Schuylkill did much damage. On Tuesday night the gale was the most severe that has been felt on the coast for many years. Reports of damage are now coming in. Hudson County, N. J., has suffered severely, the total loss there being estimated at \$100,000. Among the property destroyed were the car buildings of the Hudson County Railroad, at Union Hill, with six cars, the loss being \$20,000, and a hotel at Greenvale, valued at \$15,000. In New York several buildings were damaged. Portions of the bluff at Long Branch was washed away. The passenger car house at West Lebanon, N. H., 105 feet long by 30 wide, was blown from its foundation. The storm on the Lakes was also severe. A scow foundered at Cleveland, and two men were lost.

A horrible murder was committed near Oage Mission, Kansas, on the 6th inst. The facts elicited at the coroner's inquest are as follows: John P. Flanagan, the perpetrator of the crime, having recently suffered a pecuniary loss, resolved to dispatch himself and family. On the 6th he procured some chloroform, and during the night he administered it to his wife and then to his two little girls, aged respectively two months and two years. About 4 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Flanagan awoke from the stupor produced by the chloroform, and discovered her husband driving ten penny nails into the heads of his children. Flying to the rescue of the babies, she found them expiring from the effects of blows from the hatchet and nails. She succeeded in disarming her husband, and gave the alarm. Flanagan was taken into custody. A letter was found tacked to the wall in the room, addressed to some of his relatives, in which he states that, in consequence of his mind being in such a condition he could not do anything, he had determined to kill himself and family, excepting his son Clarence.

On Sunday morning a family named Parks was found murdered in their house, near Henryville, Indiana. The family consisted of Cyrus W. Parks and wife, Isabella, their son John, aged 10 years, and daughters, Evelyn, aged 17, and Ellen, aged 15. The heads of all were terribly beaten and crushed by some blunt instrument. The brains of Mrs. Parks and son were scattered over the room, while their bodies were lying in their beds. The daughters were found sitting in the kitchen alive, but delirious and fatally hurt. The neighbors heard shots in the night, but the bodies bear no bullet marks. Mr. Parks was a leading member of church, and much esteemed in the community. Great excitement prevails in the community. No clue to the perpetrators.

It is reported from Paris that the Pope is about to issue a protest declaring himself sole King of Rome, and announcing his determination to hold no official intercourse with any foreign representative at or near the Court of Victor Emmanuel. It is further said that the Holy Father has renewed his correspondence with M. Thiers as to seeking an asylum in France, and that the latter has signified his assent.

The citizens of Brooklyn seem to be fully aroused to an indignation pitch. At a meeting on Friday night comprised of citizens of all political shades, the tenor of the speeches was to crush out all rings and put down all corruptions. A suggestion by some of the speakers, that lamp-posts should be ornamented with the bodies of corrupt and dishonest officers, was roundly and unanimously rebuffed.

At the late general convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which assembled in Baltimore, was looked forward to with the liveliest hope and expectation by the great body of the Church, that it would settle all causes of disquietude, establish uniformity of observance in public worship, and enforce the recognition of "one faith" among all the communicants within its jurisdiction. This expectation was a most rational one; and yet, it has been disappointed, in the results arrived at, through a temporizing policy which has failed to effect the objects the Convention aimed at, in reference to the innovations which have crept into the Church, and are known as "ritualism."

LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

Our correspondent at Delaware City sends us the following:

One of our citizens is the happy possessor of a large wagon. During the storm of Tuesday night he neglected to take it out of the weather. Result—the morning he found the top entirely blown off. Several of his tools were blown for this catastrophe, but we will wholly exonerate your "Local."

As your "Local" was returning from Wilmington last Tuesday night, he noticed an enormous quantity of gunfire near Hara's Corner. We presume the usual predatory incursions upon our poultry, &c. will now occur.

Desertion of Seamen.—During the storm of Tuesday night the schooner Southern, Capt. Thatcher, coal laden and bound for Boston, anchored off our city. About eleven o'clock, while the Captain and mate were asleep below, two colored seamen fastened the cabin door and lowered the boat left the vessel. The Captain signalled another vessel which promptly rendered assistance and after a search along shore the boat, with men, was discovered beached about half a mile above. No clue to the deserters could be found.

All the heavy grading between Delaware City and Newark is now nearly completed. It is confidently expected that trains will run between Philadelphia and New Jersey regularly by the first of February.

Improvement.—We have been informed by one of the members of the St. George's Church, in Wilmington, that they have contracted with a firm in Wilmington to build for them an engine of eighty horse power and pump capable of raising 25,000 gallons of water per minute. As all the water appliances for draining their marsh land have heretofore, in various places, proved abortive, this means has been adopted, and if successful a large extent of land will be brought under cultivation.

The game of base ball last Saturday between the Atlas, Sr. and Atlas, Jr. resulted in the ignominious defeat of the latter by a score of 25 to 10.

Drowned.—Daniel Sweeney, deck hand on the steamer Woodstock, of the U. S. Navy, fell into the water, fell into the water at Chesapeake City on Tuesday night and was drowned. His body was recovered on Wednesday morning.

The fearful storm of Tuesday night did no further damage than the blowing down of trees and fences.

Our physicians have been very busy the past week vaccinating our citizens. One M. D. informs me that he has performed the operation on over four hundred patients. The usual salutation with us is, "How's your Scab?"

The drug store formerly occupied by W. S. Cleaver has been sold to W. A. Jester, of Dover, and is now owned by him. We hope the new proprietor all the success that his business warrants.

The Robinson House, L. Stocklin, proprietor, came near being the scene of a destructive conflagration on Thursday. A gas fitting upon the roof soon became a light blaze, and its timely discovery saved the long row of wooden buildings that form the business portion of our city.

It has been snowing all day (Thursday) and as we wish to record the weather, we will say it is brightly up the river casting its lurid glare across the water filling us with dread and carrying to some poor unfortunate the misery of seeing his possessions destroyed.

Two members of the 4th U. S. Artillery arrived on Thursday, with orders to remove Sargeant O'Brien from Fort Delaware to the Insane Hospital, Washington, D. C.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF KILLED.—As the train on the Queen Anne's Road was returning from Towson to Centerville, on Thursday night, between Cox and Price's stations, the cars passed over a bridge, and a severe wound upon the forehead. He gave his name as Sam Severe, and said he had sat down on the track to rest himself, and had fallen asleep. He had a considerable quantity of jewelry, several watches, a revolver, a flask of whiskey, and other articles. He had a sack in which were clothing, twenty-eight skeleton keys, a bunch of railroad switch keys, &c. He was brought to Centerville, where he was thrust into the jail, a note being given, who ran away from the county about twelve months ago, since which time his whereabouts has been unknown. The articles were identified as those stolen from Mr. Charles E. Harman on Wednesday night. The man lived until about 1 o'clock Friday morning. We regard this accident as a fortunate occurrence, as the community has got rid of a desperate character and notorious thief.—Centerville Courier.

ALF BURNETT THE FACIAL ARTIST.—A very select audience greeted this prince of humorists on Sunday night, and judged him to be a man of laughter which rang out almost incessantly. They were delighted with his performance. From the opening to the close of the entertainment Mr. Burnett's wit and humor were in evidence, which had preceded his arrival. While Miss Nash, in her beautiful reading of the Masonic poem "We meet upon the Level and part upon the Square," and Mr. Sharpley's incomparable skit performance upon the Concertina, added largely to the interest of the evening. We commend Mr. Burnett's "rich, rare and racy" exhibition to all lovers of side-splitting amusement, and hope the day is not very distant when we shall see his many faces in the Hall again.

The peach growers did not go to Seaford on Wednesday, and consequently no meeting was held. Persons in the lower part of the peninsula do not grow peaches to any great extent, and do not take any interest in the business. From the middle of the peninsula up, is where the great bulk of the crop is grown, and where the people feel great interest in it. Of all places in this section Middletown is the most accessible; and in this part of the Peninsula nearly all the working men of the Peach Growers Association reside. Then why not hold the meetings here?

Since the above was written, we understand there is some talk of calling a special meeting here next month.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The M. E. Conference Academy Committee, at Dover, have issued a call for an educational convention to be held in that town on the 21st inst. The object is the promotion of education throughout the peninsula, and to devise means for the establishment of a Conference Academy. The Convention will be addressed by H. L. Dashiell, D. D., President of Dickinson College; Hon. Joseph P. Comery, Hon. N. B. Smithers, Hon. Charles Brown and others. Accommodations for boarding will be provided for persons at a distance. Rev. W. H. Gregg has been invited to be present, and will furnish persons wishing to attend the convention with excursion tickets upon application.

PASSING AWAY.—About the first of October, Mrs. Mary Lockwood, aged about 71 years, died, and her body was buried in the cemetery. Mrs. Sallie Cochran, about the same age, followed. On Friday night of last week, Mr. Levi Ryan, aged 75 years, 5 months and 21 days, went to his final resting place. This, within five weeks, three of the oldest inhabitants of Middletown have passed away.

LARGE TURNIPS.—We were shown, yesterday, some large turnips grown by Mr. John McCall, on the farm of Samuel Townsend, Esq., in Somerset county, Md., which weighed nine pounds each. Mr. McCall has about two acres of these turnips, and expects to get a thousand bushels, about a hundred bushels of which, it is thought, will weigh six pounds apiece.

Rev. Dr. Patton will preach in the Chapel, at Armstrong's Corner, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THANKSGIVING.—Governor Pender has appointed Thursday, 30th inst., as a day of General Thanksgiving throughout the State.

Miss Speakman, of Wilmington, sets up a claim to the farms of James W. Spruance, Thomas Cavender and others, near Smyrna.

We had a slight fall of snow on Thursday, the first of the season.

For the Middletown Transcript.
A BOILER MAQUETRADE
AS SEEN BY OUR SPECIAL.

Having been honored with an invitation to a select masquerade party at Mr. E's residence, at Town Point, on Nov. 9th, we duly arrived there on the above named evening, for the double purpose of showing ourselves as well as to see all that was to be seen. On our arrival, the first thing which attracted our attention was the pretty arrangement of the room. Just opposite the door, over and on each side of the mantle piece, a large flag was tastefully draped over a large mirror, the ends of the flag reaching over the windows on each side, and fastened back with prettily made rosettes of ground pine. From the centre of the room four large lines of festooning, made of cedar, interspersed with holly, ran to the four corners of the room and hung down to within four feet of the floor. Suspended from the centre of the festoon was a neat hanging basket, made of wire, and tastefully ornamented with cedar, ivy, &c. and all intermingled with flowers of different kinds and hues. On the walls in different places, were large wreaths of cedar as well as holly, each one of which was ornamented with a mask, which added to the attractiveness if not to the beauty of the festive tributes to the goddess of pleasure. Over the entrance doors a large portrait of the Father of his country was suspended, surmounted by a large flag, which was gayly festooned to the wide folding doors by large cords and tassels of red and white neatly arranged.

After duly noting the unique arrangement of the walls, we had an opportunity to take note and notice of the gayly costumed guests here assembled. Truly Jim from Caroline, a Mr. F. from Suffolk Neck, noted his part very well, as did the old Continental Soldier, a Mr. L. E. from Town Point, Captain Jinks, a Mr. R. from Middletown, sported young ladies in their teens as well as some few others who might be considered of more mature years. Mr. W. Lord Dunderbury, from the same place, sported an immense pair of side whiskers as well as a huge moustache, and was very well disguised indeed. The Wandering Jew, a Mr. C. D. F. with his lengthy beard and tatty costume; Zouave Jacob, a Mr. C. H. E. appropriately and nicely costumed; Osceola, the Indian Chief, a Mr. D. Z. E. Jr. with gay plumes and as gay costume; the Banditti Chief, a Mr. W. C. F. with his full, fancy Spanish banditti costume, all four from the well known spot, Town Point, all enjoying themselves with the fancifully dressed party. Mr. W. M. D. Bishop of Oakland, with his staid and hat, took the part of bishop and carried out the character to perfection. The Irish washwoman, Mr. J. B. from Bohemia Manor, created quite a deal of merriment, as did Paul Pry, a Mr. G. K. from the same place. The Dominic, our mutual friend "Snooks Jr." was on hand, and was well disguised under the ample folds of his gown and mask. There were some without costumes, and were therefore, in a position to be considered as minus a character. Among the fair sex, there were several "nights," in fact five different ones, all of them being prettily dressed, and in some cases to defy detection, although, as it is the business of a special to pry into things, we succeeded in finding out most of the masqueraders before unmasking. The one defying our prying eyes most being Miss K. from Delaware, Mary Queen of Scots, a very becoming and pretty costume. Mrs. Cady Stanton, a woman's rights woman, a Miss M. from Sassafras Neck, was in her glory, with her hair and self efficient air. There were two who gave their cards and were ushered in as Morning, both looking really well, but one in particular attracting our attention, a Miss M. C. a sprightly, lively Jersey Miss, whose fine figure was well set off by her becoming and pretty costume. One of the prettiest and neatest costumes of the evening was worn by our Turkish Lady, accompanied by her sister, the Gypsy Girl, who was as nice a little Miss as you would wish to see. They were the Misses C. from Town Point. The Flower girl, Red, White and Blue, two or three auras and some others were on hand and served to further enliven the festivities of the occasion with their gay costumes and fair faces. The little Highland Shepherdess, with her staff ornamented with a neat bunch of ribbons, looked particularly nice, and quite took the eye of our special, although he took care not to leave it become known to the Highland party. She was a Miss S. B. from Bohemia Manor. Long may she wave!—her staff. The Middletown Band was in attendance and did the allotted work nobly and well. The affair passed off very pleasantly to both guests and managers, the latter, the Messrs. Evans and Foulks, deserving credit for the tasty arrangements of the room, and for having so well conducted the affair. May it put others in the notion of following their example, as regards Masquerades.

RUSTICS

A New York correspondent writes under date of the 10th inst.:

About the 20th of this month there will be a conference in New York of many leading democratic politicians, as can be got together from different sections of the country, to compare notes and take counsel together with reference to the present position and future course of their party, with particular reference to the action in the coming Presidential election. The institutions to this conference have been in the form of a printed circular, signed by the chairman of the democratic State committee.

MR. BOUTWELL'S FINANCIAL POLICY CONSIDERED.

Secretary Boutwell, in his New York address of last week, which was altogether a defense of his very peculiar system of finance, said that the debt must be paid now and by the generation that bore with such sublime heroism the whole misery and burden of the war. "Because,"—and we cite his reason in the exact words in which he gave it—"Because, if it is not paid now the burden of it will fall upon the laboring men of the country."

The Secretary was satisfied with the simple assertion of this proposition, and, probably over-estimating the intelligence of his audience, was too courteous a gentleman to attempt to support it by either facts or argument.

Again, he said that he was in favor of retaining the Income tax until the public debt is all paid. Whereupon the great Secretary of Finance was bisected. This was scarcely a proper return for the politeness Mr. Boutwell had shown his hearers previously, but it was not an unnatural expression of the feeling of the people upon the most inquisitorial and obnoxious tax ever levied by the government of any country.

If the Secretary's perceptions were only a little more delicate he would understand that it is not the paltry amount of money parted with by the Income tax-payer that is the objection, but rather the process by which the money is assessed and collected.

If he were more of an American and less of a financier pursued by the Demon of Rapid Extinguishment, he would also understand that it is not agreeable to a citizen to have to show to the spies of the revenue service his private account books, the contents of his silver chest, or the stock of family linen. Americans may tolerate the spy system in an enemy's camp, but they do not like it on their own hearthstones. Yet Mr. Boutwell knows that the Income tax places a spy in every man's house and counting room.

As regards the Secretary's first proposition, that if the debt is not paid at once it will become a burden upon the laboring men of the country, it is a glittering generality that means nothing; that is, if we except lunacy.

To make the case stronger against the proposition it is only necessary to cite the case of a man whose whole income is derived from the rental of real estate to laboring men. The owner may have a taxable income of a million dollars, and ostensibly may be subject to the Income tax. Yet, all the same, they and not the owner, will pay every cent that is levied upon him, because he will make his rentals high enough to cover, and more than cover, the internal revenue assessor's demand upon him.

In the same way the grocer, baker and candlestick maker, by increasing the prices of their wares compel their poorer customers, the laboring men, to pay their income tax.

And, as it is with the Income tax, so it is with all the other taxes. High taxes make high rents, high clothing, high fuel and high food.

The laboring men and not the rich ones are actually paying off the vast war debt of the country at the rate of a hundred millions of dollars per annum.

That rents are high, fuel, clothing and food dear to-day, is owing to Mr. Boutwell's determination that the vast debt of the war shall be paid by the generation that gave their blood and treasure to the Union.

A hundred millions dollars of the debt annually extinguished means a hundred million of dollars of unnecessary taxes wrung, not from the rich, but from the laboring man.

Every day that the country lives it develops new sources of wealth and increases its taxable population. If it were given ten years of rest from onerous taxation it would not subsequently feel the levy of the hundred millions that now oppress its trade. The burden that a child staggers under, a matured man will bear easily.—Phila. Inquirer.

MR. BOUTWELL'S FINANCIAL POLICY CONSIDERED.

Secretary Boutwell, in his New York address of last week, which was altogether a defense of his very peculiar system of finance, said that the debt must be paid now and by the generation that bore with such sublime heroism the whole misery and burden of the war. "Because,"—and we cite his reason in the exact words in which he gave it—"Because, if it is not paid now the burden of it will fall upon the laboring men of the country."

The Secretary was satisfied with the simple assertion of this proposition, and, probably over-estimating the intelligence of his audience, was too courteous a gentleman to attempt to support it by either facts or argument.

Again, he said that he was in favor of retaining the Income tax until the public debt is all paid. Whereupon the great Secretary of Finance was bisected. This was scarcely a proper return for the politeness Mr. Boutwell had shown his hearers previously, but it was not an unnatural expression of the feeling of the people upon the most inquisitorial and obnoxious tax ever levied by the government of any country.

If the Secretary's perceptions were only a little more delicate he would understand that it is not the paltry amount of money parted with by the Income tax-payer that is the objection, but rather the process by which the money is assessed and collected.

If he were more of an American and less of a financier pursued by the Demon of Rapid Extinguishment, he would also understand that it is not agreeable to a citizen to have to show to the spies of the revenue service his private account books, the contents of his silver chest, or the stock of family linen. Americans may tolerate the spy system in an enemy's camp, but they do not like it on their own hearthstones. Yet Mr. Boutwell knows that the Income tax places a spy in every man's house and counting room.

As regards the Secretary's first proposition, that if the debt is not paid at once it will become a burden upon the laboring men of the country, it is a glittering generality that means nothing; that is, if we except lunacy.

To make the case stronger against the proposition it is only necessary to cite the case of a man whose whole income is derived from the rental of real estate to laboring men. The owner may have a taxable income of a million dollars, and ostensibly may be subject to the Income tax. Yet, all the same, they and not the owner, will pay every cent that is levied upon him, because he will make his rentals high enough to cover, and more than cover, the internal revenue assessor's demand upon him.

In the same way the grocer, baker and candlestick maker, by increasing the prices of their wares compel their poorer customers, the laboring men, to pay their income tax.

And, as it is with the Income tax, so it is with all the other taxes. High taxes make high rents, high clothing, high fuel and high food.

The laboring men and not the rich ones are actually paying off the vast war debt of the country at the rate of a hundred millions of dollars per annum.

That rents are high, fuel, clothing and food dear to-day, is owing to Mr. Boutwell's determination that the vast debt of the war shall be paid by the generation that gave their blood and treasure to the Union.

A hundred millions dollars of the debt annually extinguished means a hundred million of dollars of unnecessary taxes wrung, not from the rich, but from the laboring man.

Every day that the country lives it develops new sources of wealth and increases its taxable population. If it were given ten years of rest from onerous taxation it would not subsequently feel the levy of the hundred millions that now oppress its trade. The burden that a child staggers under, a matured man will bear easily.—Phila. Inquirer.

BUSINESS FOR CONGRESS.

Congress reassembles within three weeks. It will find on the calendars of both Houses seven hundred and fifty-nine bills, which were introduced at the brief spring session. Of this number three hundred and nineteen belong to the Senate and four hundred and forty to the House. The former have been referred to the standing committees, while the latter are on the Speaker's table awaiting reference to the committees when appointed. Most of these bills filed in the Forty-first Congress, and are simply reintroduced, and in many cases are duplicates of each other. There are seven bills for the repeal of the income tax, which expires by limitation in 1872; and a dozen bills removing all the political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment. There are ten or twelve bills for legislation for the revival of American ship-building, to construct vessels that will suit the merchant service in the time of peace and the naval service in war, &c.

It is stated that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, in their annual message, will make an earnest appeal to Congress for legislation to revive our ship-building interests. There are three bills to grant aid to submarine cable companies between America and Asia, and fifteen bills to grant subsidies of land to railroads in California, Texas, Wyoming, Utah and other Territories. There is a bill pending in each House to enable soldiers and their widows and orphans to acquire homesteads in the public lands; and also bills to provide for the apportionment of representation under the ninth census; to amend the Civil Rights bill; to form a new State out of New Mexico; to amend the bankrupt law; to reduce the rates of correspondence by telegraph; and to connect the telegraph with the postal service; a bill to more fully enforce the 14th Amendment; a bill to incorporate the Aerial Telegraph Company; a bill to relieve soldiers from the disability of desertion; to repeal the tax on matches; to locate the Territory of Pombina; to promote commerce between the States and foreign mail transportation; and to repeal the duty on silk and wool.

Correspondence of the Middletown Transcript.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Centenary in the Arts.—Celebration of the Birth of Lithography—History and Present State of the Art.

THE BENEFEDER CENTENARY was so unfortunate in its date as to fail of the public attention which it deserved. The centenary birthday of Alois Senefelder, the inventor of lithography, falling on November 6th, was celebrated on the very eve of the election, and much that was remarkable in the occasion was necessarily overlooked by the newspapers. Our great American lithographic houses took part in the festival, and Francis Endicott, the head of the oldest existing house in this country, presided. But three-fourths of the nearly one thousand men engaged in lithography in this city are Germans, and the affair derived its color largely from that element. The festival at Irving Hall included a fine concert in the afternoon, with addresses in English and German, followed by a superb and grand ball in the evening.

THE ADDRESS OF J. W. OSBORNE, ESQ., inventor of the photo-lithographic process, was a production of rare historical research and scientific judgment. Much of the romance usually attached to the first discovery, Mr. Osborne found reason to discredit. He regarded Senefelder as a true inventor, owing something to accident, but by no means the sport of accident. The true story he affirmed to be that Senefelder was intelligently laboring for a definite end, a method of engraving by means of acids acting around but not upon a design drawn with obnoxious ink; that he intentionally experimented on the sedimentary limestone of Bavaria (where he lived) as a convenient, fine, easily worked and polished material, susceptible to the chemical agent which he employed; and that the only accident in the operation was the discovery of the still unexplored manner in which a weak acid sets the ink in a permanent and insoluble combination with the stone. The latter fact was the discovery of lithography. It only remained to observe what Senefelder could not help observing, that the oily fluid design repelled water and received ink, while the rest of the stone surface welcomed water, and when wet repelled ink.

Mr. Osborne exhibited and distributed interesting fac-similes of the earlier specimens of art produced in Germany and America, reproduced by the photo-lithographic process. Among these was the first known specimen of American lithography, which was introduced to the public by Prof. Silliman in the American Journal of Arts and Sciences (since known as Silliman's Journal), published at Yale College in February, 1822. It consists of mathematical diagrams, and bears the imprint of Barnett & Doolittle, No. 23 Number Street, New York. Nothing further is known of these first pioneers in the United States, who appear to have given place in 1825 to Antoine Hubert, a Frenchman. In the same year, W. S. Pendleton (who was present at the festival) started the business in Boston. The date of the first invention, as I should have mentioned, was Munich, 1798. It was introduced in London in 1807, in Paris in 1814, and in New York at least in 1821, as appears by the specimen already referred to—three illustrations of seven years each. In 1828—a fourth septennial—Endicott & Sweet, now Endicott & Co., commenced business in this city. Nathaniel Currier, the lithographic print dealer so long established in the Trade House, Nassau street, is the oldest practical lithographer in New York, and was an apprentice of Pendleton in Boston in 1825. He also participated in the celebration. Among those who have advanced the art to its present great scope and refinement, prominent credit is due to two parties: Sarony, Major & Knapp, through the artistic skill of Sarony, led in the production of the finest engraving, rivaling copper plate, and subsequently, in 1868, introduced the first steam lithographic press, and made it successful by persevering improvement. Steam presses were, however, not brought into general use until about four years ago. The lead in this line of progress, including the life-size full-length portraits and colossal heads of distinguished stage artists, and other prints of unprecedented magnitude and beauty, requiring larger power presses than had ever before been built in this or any other country, has been taken by Mayer & Sons, or rather by Mr. Norman J. Mayer, whose energies and abilities advanced that firm to the front rank in the trade within a remarkably short period of time. The most prominent lithographic stand in the city is in the magnificent Parly building on the corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, and belongs to the new firm of Norman J. Mayer & Duncan B. Cannon. The largest lithographic power press in the world, it is said, belongs to the Mayers, and was built in 1870 under the direction of Mr. Norman J. Mayer, by Hughes & Kimber in London. The total number of steam lithographic presses now running in the city is forty-five; in all the United States, 114. There are 167 lithographic offices in all, of which forty-six are in this city. Three thousand men are employed in lithography, and 1,829 hand presses; whereof New York employs respectively, 801 and 680. This includes, however, Chicago before the fire. The average for the ten larger establishments in this city is 21 hand presses, two and a quarter steam presses, and thirty-eight men, in each.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.

I regret to have so little room left for this latest and most interesting development of the art. Suffice it to say, that a photographic negative is first taken from the object, and through this a paper coated with sensitized gelatine is exposed to the actinic rays of the sun, and afterwards inked with lithographic transfer ink. The picture having been thus fixed by the action of the light, the portion of the gelatine film not thus affected is softened and disengaged by a bath of warm water applied to the back of the paper and is then rubbed off with the ink on its surface leaving the ink attached to the design intact. The design is now transferred to stone by pressure, strengthened with more ink, and fixed by the acid, when it is ready for printing. The American Photo-lithographic Company have a large establishment in South Brooklyn, of which Mr. Osborne, the inventor of the process, is superintendent, fitted up with original and valuable apparatus for the production of a fac-simile from any design, MS. or engraving.

VIDI.

Mr. Osborne—I am pleased to know that Philip Phillips proposes to give one of his Evenings of Sacred Song in our midst.

He has within a short time returned from England where the people have been delighted with his pathetic and natural renderings of the sweet songs of Zion. Mr. Phillips is the author of Singing Pilgrim, Musical Leaves and a number of other music books.

As a singer, he is well known by the Methodists generally; especially by those who attend the conferences and conventions of that church. He is eagerly sought after on such occasions, and the announcement that "Philip Phillips will sing some of his sweet songs" does not fail of filling the house. Our people are highly favored in having him come among them even for one evening. All who love sweet, soul-stirring music, rendered by one whose soul is in accord with the theme, as his voice is with the tune, should not let slight difficulties deter them from hearing him. It is an opportunity rarely enjoyed, except in the cities, and prudence says make the best of it.

The comments of the press are invariably favorable. Mr. Phillips is expected here on the 28th of this month. D.

A caucus of the negro members of the South Carolina Legislature has determined to make no appropriation at the next session for the payment of the State debt, and declared in favor of repudiation of both the old and new debts of the State.

MAILED.

November 15, by Rev. Vaughan Smith, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. James T. Houck and Miss Mary A. Hudson.

In this town, at the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Aug. 24, 18

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS.—Sufficient returns have been received to indicate with certainty the political complexion of the Legislature. The House of Representatives will stand 61 republicans, 53 democrats and 2 independents; and the Senate 24 republicans and 12 democrats. The last Senate stood 26 republicans and 7 democrats; the last House, 85 republicans and 22 democrats. In all the large counties, where the republicans were strong, no democratic ticket was put forth, and the democrats did not vote. In Adams county, (largely republican) containing 6,000 voters, only 3,000 votes were polled. A similar statement may be made of many other counties. The popular vote was not polled by many thousands. No disturbance is reported from any quarter. Governor Alcorn will, in a few days, resign and turn his office over to Lieutenant Governor Powers. Alcorn goes to the Senate in December.

THREATENING VIRGINIA.—A Washington paper, generally credited with reflecting the views of the administration, is dissatisfied with the result of the Virginia election, and in a disquisition therein uses the following language, in which the threat is plainly enough implied: "There have been few acts of violence in Virginia on account of political opinion, but this is owing to the fact that the democrats have had the State, and no such acts were necessary to enable them to retain or perpetuate their power. The combination or conspiracy referred to by the President as existing in South Carolina is doubtless also in existence in Virginia, but it is, for the present, dormant."

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. T. BRADLEY.

Wheat	.....	\$1 45 1/2
Corn, (new) yellow	.....	50
" white	.....	42
Oats	.....	38
Timothy Seed	.....	8 00
Clover	.....	3 37
Eggs	.....	25 cts.
Butter	.....	30 1/2 cts.
" cream	.....	35 1/2 cts.
" salt	.....	25 1/2 cts.
" sterilized	.....	30 1/2 cts.
Potatoes	.....	40 cts.
Turkeys	.....	15 1/2 cts.
Ducks	.....	13 1/2 cts.
Chickens	.....	12 1/2 cts.
Geese	.....	10 1/2 cts.

WILMINGTON.

Wheat, prime	.....	\$1 30
Corn	.....	45
Oats	.....	35
Flour	.....	6 50 (10 00)

PHILADELPHIA.

Prime red wheat	.....	\$1 00 1/2
Corn, yellow	.....	35 1/2 cts.
Oats (Pennyanna)	.....	33
Cloverseed	.....	25 1/2 cts.
Timothy	.....	9 00

BUSINESS LOCALS.

LINK! LINK! LINK!—Best Schuykill Line from George White's quonies, for sale at Kiln prices, by J. A. REYNOLDS & SONS.

1000 lbs. Best Country Bacon,
100 Sacks Liverpool Ground Alum Salt,
100 Bushels of Turkeys Island Salt,
In store and for sale by J. A. REYNOLDS & SONS.

Hanson Bros. have received their Fall stock, which has been selected with great care. Prices to suit everyone—call and see them at the Town Hall.

Ladies' Fine Shawls of the latest styles, Bustles, Hair Plats, Ribbon Sashes, Slipper patterns, Java and Embroidery Curves, Perforated Boards, Bergman's fine full weight Zephyrs, in all shades, at Hanson Bros.

The Old Bank will keep good, pure, Malt, on and after Monday, October 23, at 8 cents per quart.

A beautiful assortment of Ladies' Ties, Lace Collars and Cuffs at Hanson Bros.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!—We are prepared to accommodate our patrons in that line, either in our own customers, or in Wamamaker & Brown's ready-made or custom department. Suits at any price—leave your orders. Hanson Bros.

WANTED!—10,000 bushels of wheat for J. E. Price & Co. for which the highest market price will be paid. A. T. Bradley, Middletown, Del.

Our Trimmings are choice and well selected, comprising Fine Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, Variegated Braiding Beads (new), Ribbons, Buttons, Velvets and Cotton Trimmings in great variety. Hanson Bros.

10,000 bushels of Wheat wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid, on account of E. Jefferson & Son, J. D. FOARD.

JAMES N. WINE, formerly of Middletown, Delaware, is now engaged with Wamamaker & Brown, The Clothiers, at S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia. Mr. Wine invites his friends and the people of this section of the State, to call on him, assuring those who favor him that he will spare no pains to accommodate them in every respect. [1 Jan 1]

DIVORCES.

UNITED STATES DIVORCE AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1855.

DIVORCES legally obtained in every State where the laws are liberal on the subject, and under the United States laws, for persons from any State or Country—legal everywhere—desertion, cruelty, non-support, drunkenness, etc. sufficient cause—no publicity required—no fee until divorce is obtained.

Call on, or address
GOULD & BURGER,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
Broadway, 24 door below John St.
Oct. 21, 1871—Gm.

TO FARMERS.

WHANN BROS'
RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE,
THE GREAT (W. B.) RELIABLE FERTILIZER.
Active, Durable, and Lasting for all crops.
Manufactured by
C. & J. E. WHANN,
Chaddsford, Pa.

None genuine unless purchased from A. T. BRADLEY, Sole Agent at Middletown, Del. Aug 5—3m

VICTOR GREEN,

Attorney at Law,
Office adjoining his residence, N. Broad St.
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.
July 2—7

ATTORNEY'S SALE OF MORTGAGED REAL ESTATE!!

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from John E. Ferguson and wife to John Gilpin, dated the 23d day of September, 1868, and recorded among the Mortgage Records of Cecil county, Maryland, in Liber D. S. No. 1, folio 80, &c., I will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Elkton, on

TUESDAY, the 28th of November, 1871,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M., ALL THAT

TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND,

in Cecil county, Maryland, called "THE ISLAND," containing

496 ACRES, more or less,

and upon which said John E. Ferguson now resides. This is one of the most fertile farms in Maryland, with

EIGHT THOUSAND PEACH TREES

upon it; three thousand of them bearing for the first time next year.

The land is all in cultivation, except about 20 acres, set in oak, cedar and chestnut for fencing; situated in Sassafras Neck, three miles from Cecilton, two miles from Fredericktown, twelve miles from Middletown, Del., twenty miles from Elkton, five miles from Lambson's Station on the Kent County Railroad, and within two miles of two steamboat landings; in a section noted for fertility of soil and culture and refinement of its society.

Good FRAME MANSION, Tenant Houses, and Outbuildings.

TERMS.—One-half Cash; balance in one year, with interest from date. It is believed that on day of sale an arrangement may be made for a longer credit on half of purchase money.

Nov. 1, 1871—ts

W. J. JONES, Attorney,
Elkton, Maryland.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM OF

SCOWDRICK & COCHRAN

NOT BEING ASSOCIATED WITH THE

PROMINENT MERCHANTS

OF

MIDDLETOWN,

Will Be OPEN for the Accommodation of Customers UNTIL

9 O'CLOCK P. M.

AND LATER!!

IF NECESSARY.

THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVORS,

AND NOT BEING INDEPENDENT

WE STILL SOLICIT A CALL AT

YOUR CONVENIENCE.

Very Respectfully,

Scowdrick & Cochran,

Middletown, Delaware.

Oct. 28, 1871—3m

Call at J. F. ELIASON'S, Lock-

wood's Corner, and examine his new

stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and

everything usually kept in a first-

class country store. We are deter-

mined to sell goods low for Cash.

J. F. ELIASON.

Middletown, Del.

Our Trimmings are choice and well selected, comprising Fine Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, Variegated Braiding Beads (new), Ribbons, Buttons, Velvets and Cotton Trimmings in great variety. Hanson Bros.

10,000 bushels of Wheat wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid, on account of E. Jefferson & Son, J. D. FOARD.

JAMES N. WINE, formerly of Middletown, Delaware, is now engaged with Wamamaker & Brown, The Clothiers, at S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia. Mr. Wine invites his friends and the people of this section of the State, to call on him, assuring those who favor him that he will spare no pains to accommodate them in every respect. [1 Jan 1]

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY.

FACULTY:

HUDSON A. WOOD, A. M.

Principal and Instructor in the Higher Branches.

MRS. MARY WOOD,

Preceptress of the Primary Department.

MISS ADELE F. HYNSON,

Instructor in French, and Instrumental Music on Piano.

MRS. HELEN A. MUNN,

Assistant in the Academic Department.

MISS AGNES J. PENNINGTON,

Organist.

For any information relating to the school address the Principal.

Oct. 21—1m

SHORT-HAND WRITING.

150 words per minute achieved in one month's study by the New Lightning Method.

Proclaimed by all who see it to be the only simple and efficient system in the world. Send two 2-cent postage stamps for descriptive circular, testimonials and full information, to

PROF. GRAY,

P. O. Box 4847.

New York.

FOR SALE.

200,000 **GIANT ASPARAGUS PLANTS,**

AND

50,000 **OSAGE QUICKS**

For Sale, at \$2 per thousand each, by

JAMES T. SHALLCROSS,

Odessa, Del.

Nov 11—1f

LABORING MEN

TAKE

NOTICE!!

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE

WE WILL GIVE A

DISCOUNT

OF

10 PER CENT,

FOR CASH,

ON OUR LARGE STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

TO ENABLE EVERY

MAN, WOMAN,

AND CHILD

TO PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH

A PAIR OF

BOOTS

OR

SHOES

FOR THE COMING WINTER.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

October 28, 1871—1m

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

CHEAPEST AND BEST OF ALL!

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1872.

THIS popular Monthly Magazine gives more for the money than any in the world. It has the best colored fashion, the best original stories, and the best engravings of any lady's book. Great and costly improvements will be made in 1872, when it will contain

ONE THOUSAND PAGES!

FOURTEEN SPLENDID STEEL PLATES!

TWELVE COL. BERLIN PATTERNS!

TWELVE MAMMOTH COL. FASHIONS!

ONE THOUSAND WOOD CUTS!

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES OF MUSIC!

All this will be given for only Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

Thrilling Tales and Novelleries

are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson." In 1872, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, **FIVE ORIGINAL COPIES** will be given, viz: **BORIS WITH A PEARL**, by Ann S. Stephens; **THE ISLAND OF DIAMONDS**, by Harry Danforth; **ONE TWO THREE**, by Frank Lee Benedict; **LORENA'S LOVE**, by Miss F. Hudson; and **A WIFE FOR A WIFE**, by the author of "The Second Life."

Mammoth Colored Fashion Plates

Ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, twice the usual size, and contain six figures. They will be superbly colored. Also, several pages of household and other receipts; in short, everything interesting to ladies.

TERMS—Always in Advance:

One copy, for one year.....\$ 2 00

Five copies, for one year.....8 00

Eight copies, for one year.....12 00

SUPERB PREMIUM ENGRAVING.

Every person getting up a club of five at \$1.50 each, or eight at \$1.25 each, will be entitled to an extra copy of the Magazine for 1872, and also to a copy of the superb parlor mosaic (size 24 inches by 18), "Five Times One To-Day," which, at a store, would cost four dollars. Specimens sent, gratis, to those wishing to get up Clubs. Address,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,

No. 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct. 28—1f

NOTICE.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1st, 1871,

we, the undersigned, prominent Merchants of Middletown, do agree to close our places of business promptly at 8 o'clock on all evenings, Saturdays excepted, and to continue until the 1st of April, 1872.

J. A. Reynolds & Sons, Charles Tatum, Jr., W. H. Moore & Co., G. W. W. Naudain, Hanson Bros., J. F. Elison.

Middletown, Del. Oct. 28, 1871—2w

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of **SHALLCROSS & WILLIAMS** for Bricks, will please come forward and pay their bills on or before 1st of December. After that date, I shall proceed to collect the same according to law.

JAMES T. SHALLCROSS,

Collector for the Firm.

Oct. 28—1f

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!

WATER-PROOF CLOAKINGS, HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS,

HEAVY-WOOF FLANNELS,

MALLILIEU'S KERSEY,

MEN'S HEAVY WINTER BOOTS,

&c. &c. &c.

SCOWDRICK & COCHRAN,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

October 14, 1871—1y

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

Are now offering for the FALL and WINTER TRADE an unusually large stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

BLACK ALPACAS, BLACK ASTRACHANS,

BLACK BEAVERS, WHITE FUR BEAVERS,

PLAIN WHITE BEAVERS, BLUE CLOTHS,

WHITE CORDUOYS, VELVETEENS,

WATER-PROOF CLOAKINGS,

We have lately taken advantage of the low prices attendant on a tight money market, and BUYING FOR CASH, have been able to secure many

GREAT BARGAINS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. corner Eighth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

Sept. 9, 1871—Gmos.

228 EDWARD MOORE, 228

Manufacturer of FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

ON HAND, MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLE AND BEST MANNER.

ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF

PIECE GOODS, for Order Work.

Apr. 22—1y

228 MARKET ST. Wilmington, Del.

1871. NEW STOCK 1871.

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, and to be sold at low prices.

FOR CASH!!

All styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

Ladies' Kid and Morocco Gaiters and Balmorals; also, Morocco Slippers without heels.

Large variety of

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

CLOCKS, &c.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

FINE READY MADE CLOTHING,

of various styles and makes.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

HATS AND CAPS.

Large stock of Men's and Boys' BOOTS, Gents' Fine Calf Boots, made to order, \$6.00 to \$7.00.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

BUFFALO RUGS AND HORN COVERS,

BLANKETS—White and Grey;

COVERLIDS,

CANNED VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

Buyers will please call and examine our stock before purchasing as we are determined to sell low.

S. R. STEPHENS & CO.,

Sept. 30, 1871—1y

BEHOLD!

Cool Spring Charley

Is not dead, but liveth; thanks to a kind providence and good friends! He now presides at the glass-house in Middletown, Del. called "Oyster Bay," and intends to make it the institution of the town for

FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS.

My friends and patrons all know where "Oyster Bay" is, and if they will call to see me I will show them how grateful I am for past favors by furnishing them with choice Oysters, fresh Trout, Rock, White Perch, Crocodiles, &c., at a remarkably low price, and fresh every day.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

"Oyster Bay" is the place to get your money back! Come and see!

sept. 23—3m

NAME OF THE STATES.

A correspondent inquires why the States are called by their present names, and what are their derivations and meanings. The results of our investigations in this matter are the following:

Maine.—So called from the province of *Maine*, in France, in compliment to Queen Henrietta of England, who, it has been said, owned that province. This is the commonly received opinion.

New Hampshire.—Named by John Mason, in 1630, (who with another obtained the grant from the crown,) from Hampshire county in England. The former name of the domain was *Laconia*.

Vermont.—From the French *verdun* or green mountain, indicative of the mountainous nature of the State. This name was first officially recognized January 16, 1777.

Massachusetts.—Indian name, signifying "the country about the great hills," i. e., the "Blue Hills."

Rhode Island.—This name was adopted in 1644, from the island of *Rhodes*, in the Mediterranean, because of its fancied resemblance to that island.

Connecticut.—This is the English orthography of the Indian word *Quon-hu-tout*, which signifies "the long river."

New York.—Named by the Duke of York, under color of title given him by the English crown in 1664.

New Jersey.—So called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Pennsylvania.—From William Penn, the founder of the colony, meaning "Penn's Woods."

Delaware.—In honor of Thomas West, Lord de la-Warre, who visited the bay and died there in 1610.

Maryland.—After Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. of England.

Virginia.—So called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "virgin queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize that region.

North and South Carolina were originally in one tract, called "Carolina," after Charles I. of France, 1584. Subsequently, in 1655, the name was altered to Carolina.

Georgia.—So called in honor of George II. of England, who established a colony in that region in 1732.

Florida.—Po e de Leon, who discovered this portion of North America in 1512, named it Florida in commemoration of the day he landed there, which was the Feast of Flowers, or otherwise known as Easter Sunday.

Alabama.—Formerly a portion of Mississippi Territory, admitted into the Union as a State in 1819. The name is of Indian origin, signifying "here we rest."

Mississippi.—For merely a portion of the province of Louisiana. So named in 1800 from the great river on its western line. The term is of Indian origin, meaning "long river."

Louisiana.—From Louis XIV. of France who for some time prior to 1765 owned the territory.

Arkansas.—From "Kansas," the Indian word for "smoky water," with the French prefix "ar," bow.

Tennessee.—Indian for "river of the big bend," i. e., the Mississippi, which is its western boundary.

Kentucky.—Indian for "at the head of the river."

Ohio.—From the Indian, meaning "beautiful." Previously applied to the river, which traverses a great part of its borders.

Michigan.—Previously applied to the lake, the Indian name for a fish weir. So called from the fancied resemblance of the lake to a fish-trap.

Indiana.—So called in 1802, from the American Indians.

Illinois.—From the Indian "illini," men, and the French suffix "ois," together signifying "tribe of men."

Missouri.—Named in 1812, from the great branch of the Mississippi which flows through it. Indian term means "muddy."

Wisconsin.—Indian term for a "wild rushing channel."

Iowa.—From the Indian, signifying "the drowsy ones."

Minnesota.—Indian for "cloudy water."

California.—The name given by Cortes, the discoverer of this region. He probably obtained it from an old Spanish romance, in which an imaginary island of that name is described as abounding in gold.

Oregon.—According to some from the Indian oregon, "river of the west." Others consider it derived from the Spanish "oregano," wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast.—*Golden City.*

There are eight pin factories in the United States, whose annual production is two million packs, each pack containing 8,000 pins, a total of 6,720,000 pins.

One manufacturer's agent in Boston, says the *Bulletin*, sells every six months from 700 to 1,000 cases of pins per week, each case containing 672,000 pins. The factory which he represents turns out eight cases of pins per week. But pins are sold by the case. There is but one factory in this country that produces them.

They turn out fifty tons per month. The machine that cuts and bends the wire makes 300 hair pins per minute, ready for japanning. Yankee pins are saleable in nearly every city of the world, and the production and consumption increase each year about ten per cent.

Colonel David Stanton, Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, died on Sunday afternoon, after a long illness, of apoplexy. He was 65 years of age, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. It wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE \$1.00.

For sale by Charles Tatman, Middletown, Del., and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Upon the application of CONNELL J. SCOTT, Executor of EMBELINE DEPUTY, late of Appoquinimink Hundred in said County, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Executor, or assignee, or any person claiming under the said deceased, do give notice of the granting of Letters testamentary, to the heirs, next of kin, and all persons claiming under the said deceased, by causing advertisements to be inserted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate, to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided. And also to cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the *Middletown Transcript*, a newspaper published in Middletown and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register of said County, New Castle, this 20th day of September, 1871.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased, who present same daily attended to the Executor or before September 21st, 1872, or abide an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

CORNELIUS J. SCOTT, Executor.
Arlington—Glenn, Kent County, Md.
Sept. 20, 1871—20.

Peninsular Machine Works



MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

TAKE NOTICE.

PENNINGTON BROS.
HAVE the exclusive right of New Castle and Kent counties, Del. and Kent and Cecil counties, Md., to make and attach the Pennington delivery to old reapers. We invite the farmer to call and see our

IMPROVED REAPER FOR 1871.
WITH DROP-DELIVERY, which we offer for LESS money and warrant them superior to any other reaper introduced here, for

Simplicity, Strength and Durability,
And equal for Lightness of Draft.

apt 22—1f PENNINGTON BROS.

FOR SALE

MIDDLETOWN NURSERIES.
50,000 HEALTHY PEACH TREES.

sept 2—1f E. R. COCHRAN, Proprietor,
Middletown, Del.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL. SEPT. 1871.
E. R. COCHRAN, Esq.—Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to state that the 8,500 peach trees purchased from you four years ago have turned out as represented in every particular. They are large and healthy and the fruit this season was of superior quality and very abundant. The same number of trees purchased of you last Fall are also healthy and doing well.

SEWELL GREEN.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

Worden & Evans,
SMYRNA, DELAWARE.

MASTERS AND SAWYERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, MOULDING, BLINDS,
FLOORING, FRANK LUMBER, &c.

All kinds of sawing done. Machinery made and repaired. Iron work of all kinds.

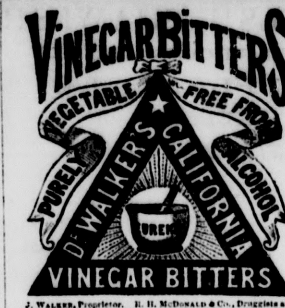
The latest improved sash machine has been put into their establishment, and all work will be done at Philadelphia Prices.

(June 3—1f)

BROWN & GALLAGHER,
(FORMERLY OF G. W. HIGGINS.)
IMPORTERS OF

FINE BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &c.
AND DEALERS IN

ST. VESAY, AND BOURBON WHISKY,
No. 11 South Second Street, Philadelphia.



VINCA BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE. FREE FROM ALCOHOL.
D. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINCA BITTERS

They are not a Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Gum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Essence, but a Pure and Powerful Tonic, and a Taste, called "Tonic," "Appetizer," "Inducer," &c., that lead the system to robustness and health, and drive out of the system all the impurities of the blood, and carry off all the poisons of the system, and restore the system to its natural state.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Induration of the Liver, and in restoring the system to its natural state.

For Indigestion and Chronic Rheumatism, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION. Headache, Pain in the shoulders, Congestion of the Liver, Biliousness, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

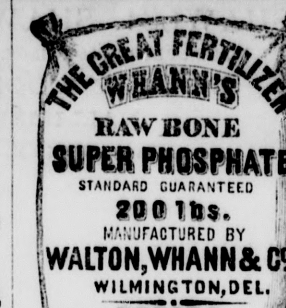
FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

FOR INDIGESTION AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Biliousness, and Intermittent Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all the Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.



THE GREAT FERTILIZER
WALTON'S
RAW BONE
SUPER PHOSPHATE
STANDARD GUARANTEED
200 lbs.
MANUFACTURED BY
WALTON, WHANN & CO.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
DEPOTS:
203 WEST FRONT ST. WILMINGTON
22 SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA
505 S. CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE
13 FAIRFAX ST. ALEXANDRIA

A FERTILIZER OF
SURPASSING EXCELLENCE,
WARRANTED PURE.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
WALTON, WHANN & CO.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
For Sale by
E. T. EVANS,
Middletown, Del.

March 27—1y

E. B. RICE,
WITH
FERREE, ENTWISLE & CO.
Produce Commission Merchants,
Berries, Peaches, Apples,
Poultry, &c.
180 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK.

T. E. FERREE, ED. ENTWISLE, N. VALENTINE

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:
H. N. Willis, Esq., Middletown, Del.
B. F. Bunsell, Esq., " " " "
Hon. Alex. Hardcastle, Goldboro, Md.
W. P. Litchell, Esq., Wooming, Del.
A. B. Rags, Esq., Cashier N. River Bank N. Y.
John Warfield, Esq., Baltimore, Md.
S. S. Weyland & Co., New York.

Will return to No. 180 Chambers Street, May 1st, 1871.

Feb 11—1f

DENTISTRY.

J. J. VANDERFORD, D. D. S.
Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of
DENTAL SURGERY.
DELAWARE CITY, DELAWARE.

REFERENCES:
Hon. H. G. S. Key, St. Mary's Co., Md.
Hon. B. G. Harsh, " " " "
Col. A. B. Bingham, " " " "
Dr. E. C. B. Bingham, " " " "
Joseph H. Key, Esq., " " " "
Hon. B. T. Bingham, New Castle, Del.
Rev. John Edgar, D. D., " " " "
Rev. J. C. B. Bingham, " " " "
Hon. B. T. Bingham, Cecil County, Md.
Rev. Henry Matthews, " " " "
Hon. Geo. Earle, late Asst. Post Genl.,
may 13—1f

INSURE YOUR LIFE

DELAWARE MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.
HOME OFFICE—EXCHANGE BUILDING,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

John P. McLean, Pres. Chas. Barton, Jr., Sec.
Robert C. Fraim, General Supt. of Agencies.

The Delaware Mutual has no stockholders. All the surplus funds of the Company will be equally divided among policy holders. The business of the Company is conducted with energy, equity and economy; thereby enabling the Company to effect insurance at low rates, with perfect security to policy holders. Good men of character desirous of forming connection with the Company as agents are invited to communicate with Robert C. Fraim, General Superintendent at Home Office, Wilmington, Del. Books containing references and tables of rates will be sent to any address on application. Being made to any of the officers or agents of the Company.

WILLIAM T. ALDRICH,
GENERAL AGENT FOR DELAWARE.

LOCAL AGENTS:
Alfred G. Cox, Middletown, Del.
Henry C. Walter, Port Penn, " "
Joseph G. Brown, Odessa, " "
James G. Smith, St. Georges, " "
Wm. W. Schaffer, Del. City, " "
aug 5—3m

A GREAT OFFER.

Only \$3. for \$11. in Value.
Until the first of November next, the beautiful and artistic Chromo,

"**ISN'T SHE PRETTY?**"
Size, 12x17, after Little M. Spencer, retail price, \$8.00, will be sent by mail securely done up, post paid, as a premium to every yearly subscriber to

Demorest's Illustrated Magazine
AND
MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

acknowledged the most practical, useful, original Parlor Magazine.

"Isn't She Pretty" is a beautiful Chromo, a splendid Parlor Picture, and a valuable work of art; it is highly finished, mounted on card, and worth more than double the cost of subscription, and together with Demorest's Monthly, affords an opportunity for the investment of three dollars which no man ever ought to miss.

Don't fail to subscribe for "Demorest's Magazine," and you will never be willing to be without it. It will not only teach you how to dress, how to cook, how to make over your children's clothing. But it will make you better wiser, happier, and more every where find it exactly what you want. In fact, it is the most complete Ladies Magazine now published. Husbands, Fathers, Brothers and Lovers subscribe for it, and present it with the beautiful Chromo, "Isn't She Pretty." It will make eye sparkle with delight and satisfaction, and prove a monthly reminder of your good taste and kind feeling.

Address,
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
828 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Specimen copies of the latest numbers of the Magazine mailed free on receipt of 25 cents, may 20, 1871.

J. B. FOARD,

Middletown Delaware,
SOLE AGENT FOR
ELIHU JEFFERSON & SON,
New Castle,

FOR THE PURCHASE OF
GRAIN,
AND SALE OF
LIME, FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, &c.

OFFICE AT THE DEPOT,
Middletown, Del.

TO FARMERS.

WHANN BROS'
RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE,
THE GUARANTY (W. B.) RELIABLE FERTILIZER.

Active, Durable, and Lasting for all crops. Manufactured by
C. & J. E. WHANN,
Chaddsford, Pa.

None genuine unless purchased from A. T. BRADLEY, Sole Agent at Middletown, Del. aug 5—2m